

WHAT DEMOCRACY IS.

New York Tribune.

It does not please Senator Voorhees to be reminded that he was at heart a traitor to his country when the Republic was in peril. Men of his stamp are apt to feel that their "honor" is affected, not by the doing of shameful things, but by the unkindness of anybody who calls attention to them. So he broke out in the Senate after a fashion which justified Senator Ingalls' observation that if that were a police court, Mr. Voorhees would be sent to the rock pile for being drunk and disorderly. The Indiana copperhead cannot plead any temporary aberration of mind for his unreasonable correspondence during the war, nor for his participation in complacencies hostile to the Government. It is true that he has the facts remembered, but he may rest assured that any Confederate soldier who fought manfully for a cause he had been taught to think honest will be forgiven many long years sooner than the Northern politician who acted as the teacher's ally of rebels in arms.

It is getting to be time that the question should be asked, why such men as Mr. Voorhees are thrust forward as the chosen and most highly honored representatives of a party which pretends to be thoroughly loyal. The history of Voorhees is not now made public for the first time. It was familiar to loyal men when some who are now voters were not yet born. Is that the explanation? Are the loyal sons of loyal fathers so ignorant of all the past that they select their Indiana demagogue as their ideal statesman, not knowing what their ideal statesman that contrive so often to pick out men of that same nature. Was Mr. Turpie, the other Senator from Indiana, ever among the defenders of his country? When Mr. Cleveland selects his pattern Democrat, for some sort of high honor, a man whose chief merit is that he was a virulent copperhead during the war, is anybody surprised? For that matter, was Mr. Cleveland himself more zealous for the Union cause than Mr. Voorhees?

It is right that a party should select its representative men for places of trust and honor. In that way only the country comes to know what sort of men do best represent the party. In its own opinion, the Southern Democracy makes no bones about it; first of all, the few rebels who never stooped to ask pardon are chosen for honor, and then the Confederate officers, and never the men who did not sympathize with rebellion. The Democracy of the North has been illustrating itself in the same way. It pretends to have been and now to be a loyal party. It carefully picks out for places of trust and honor the men who were trying to make the war a failure when Sheridan was riding down from Winchester.

How did these Democratic politicians come to be copperheads? The habit of licking the boots of Southern masters accounts for something. But they needed support then, as they do now. Ignominious and contemptible, as the men of their would have remained to this day, if the Democratic party had ever been loyal at heart, as it pretends to be. Its sympathy with rebellion was shown when the war was in progress by putting forward and voting for Voorhees, Vallandigham, and others of that stamp. It is shown now when the same party, having alder and better men by far in its ranks, keeps these ancient copperheads in places of trust, or goes with Mr. Cleveland to select political hacks for their genuine and unadulterated Democracy.

"HOBSON'S CHOICE."

Thomas Hobson was born in 1544; he was for sixty years a carrier between London and Cambridge conveying to and from the University letters and packages, also passengers. In addition to his express business, he had a very stable and let horses to the University students. He made it a rule that all the horses should have, according to their ability, a proper division of work and rest. They were taken out in regular order, as they stood, beginning with the one nearest the door. The college was loved, and if any man refused to take the animal assigned him he might go without any. That or none. Hence the phrase "Hobson's Choice."

In the spring of 1631, the plague broke out in England. The colleges of Cambridge were closed, and among the precautions taken by the authorities to avoid infection, Hobson was forbidden to go to London.

He died in January, 1631, partly, it is said, from anxiety, fretting at his enforced leisure. Hobson was one of the wealthiest citizens of Cambridge, and did much for the benefit of the city to which he left several legacies. His death called forth many poems from members of the University, officers and students, among them two by the poet Milton, then a student at Christ's College.

THE C. L. AND W. ROAD.

The fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad Company last week elected as Directors: Selah Chamberlain, Worthen S. Strator, E. R. Perkins, Oscar Townsend, C. L. Cutter, Cleveland; John Newell, Chicago; H. A. Kent, New York. The report of the Board of Directors showed the gross earnings of the year ending December 31, 1887, to be \$1,102,882.95; operating expenses, \$712,732.44; net earnings, \$390,150.51; interest paid on bonds, \$55,000, leaving a balance of \$33,150.51. The general balance sheet shows assets, other than cash, to be \$6,872,335.00; cash assets, \$262,467.04. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$5,000,000; mortgage bonds, \$350,000; expenses, \$59,967.51.

A dividend of 3 per cent. upon the preferred stock was declared May 11, 1888, and net earnings since then will be devoted to the purchase of additional rolling stock.

Care cannot be "colled off" on to the ground, or "given to the winds," or "cast" into the sea, or drowned in a cup. There is only one disposal, aside from hearing it one's self, which a sane mind can make of a care. It may be "given to a living person, your friend, or God. For a care is something that needs attention of mind, either your own or another's.

Nothing can be more unphilosophical than to be positive or dogmatic on any subject; when men are the most sure and arrogant, they are commonly the most mistaken, and have their reins reined to passion without that proper deliberation and suspense which can secure them from the grossest absurdities.

We have known a vast quantity of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty will stare honesty out of countenance any day in the week, if there is anything to be got by it.

INSECT PESTS.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Prof. C. H. Fernald, Ph. D., of the State Agricultural College, read a paper on "Injurious Insects," from which the following extracts are taken:

CYRILLIC AND SQUASH BUGS.

The plum cyrilla has long been a great annoyance to fruit growers. If all who cultivate plums would persistently follow up the old remedy of jarring the trees and destroying the beetles which all on the white cloth, and remove this unmanly of action would reduce their numbers and damage to a minimum; but where shiftless, thriftless, and worthless neighbors allow them to multiply without hindrance, it is impossible to suggest any effectual remedy. Undoubtedly it will be of great advantage to allow chickens to run under the trees, for they will destroy many of those that fall; but your negligent neighbors will continue to furnish an ample supply. Some entomologists are very sanguine that Paris green will destroy the cyrilla if sprayed on the plum trees as soon as the petals fall. It is reported that where alternate trees in the same row or orchard have been sprayed, those treated with Paris green were not attacked, while those not so protected were badly infested.

The common squash bug does not consume the surface of the leaf, but forces its tubular mouth parts through the epidermis, and draws its food from the inside of the leaf, and is not affected by insecticide. Pyrethrum has been found to be an excellent remedy. No string is necessary, but it should be applied in a very fine spray; the finer the more economical its use, and the greater the chances of its reaching all the insects. It must be used when first mixed, for if allowed to stand it gradually loses its power.

Pyrethrum is also an excellent insecticide for the cabbage butterfly, all kinds of plant lice, beetles, thrips on rose bushes and grape-vines, and many other insects, but it is liable to be adulterated, and one should be very careful to purchase only that which is pure. It has the great advantage of being harmless to man and the domestic animals, and may be used with impunity when Paris green or London purple would require great caution. Half an ounce stirred into two gallons of water was sufficiently strong to kill any ordinary naked caterpillar when showered on it, but was not strong enough to kill the most hardy of such as are protected by a dense hairy covering.

The rose beetle is a common pest and feeds on so many different plants as to make it much more troublesome than if it confined its attacks to one plant alone. If they infest a plant on which it is safe to use Paris green, this will be a most effectual remedy; elsewhere pyrethrum may be used.

To destroy currant worms and slugs on rose bushes and pear trees and in fact the larvae of any saw flies, dissolve an ounce of powdered helioth in a little warm water and then dilute it with two gallons of water and spray on the bushes. Paris green could be used in spray on ornamental shade trees for any saw fly larvae which might injure them.

Another very valuable insecticide is the kerosene oil emulsion, made of two parts of kerosene and one part of either sweet or sour, but sour is preferable. Mix these in a jar or tub by continually pumping with a force pump through the spray nozzle back into the jar. In a short time the kerosene emulsifies and forms a creamy emulsion, and finally a white and glistening butter. When this mixture is required for use, take a sufficient quantity, thin it by adding some water, and when it is thoroughly mixed add as much water as is necessary to dilute it to the required amount. For plant lice, a pint of the butter to a gallon and a half of water is a fair proportion. It should be applied with a force pump and spray nozzle.

An emulsion may be made with soap instead of milk by dissolving four pounds of common bar soap in one gallon of hot water, adding a gallon of kerosene gradually while still boiling, and churning it with the force pump as before. A gelatinous compound is formed, which is very stable and will keep a long time. It should be diluted with water, and used in making the emulsion to obtain a complete union, otherwise the oil will injure the foliage of the plants.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Anger manages everything badly. Use sin as it will use you; spare it not. Hear instruction and be wise, and refuse it not.

Wherever the speech is corrupted the mind is also.

A crowd always thinks with its sympathy, never with its reason.

An angry man is again angry with himself when he returns to reason.

Example is a dangerous lure; where the wasp got through the gnats sticks fast. If anger is not restrained, it is frequently more hurtful to us than the injury that provokes it.

He submits himself to be seen through a microscope, who suffers himself to be seen in a passion.

It is a lively spark of nobleness to descend in most favor to one who is lowest in affliction.

There is a transcendent power in example. We reform others unconsciously when we talk uprightly.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING bequeathed all his property to his wife.

A DEMOCRATIC bolt is promised in Congressman Wilkins' district.

BLAINE and Sherman will divide the Kentucky delegation to Chicago.

EX-SENATOR BRUCE will deliver a course of lectures during the coming season.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has vetoed a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Georgia A. Stricklett.

An effort to admit women into the Order of Catholic Knights of America failed of success.

HENRY BOHL, of Marietta, has been appointed receiver of the Second National Bank, at Xenia, O.

MARTIN P. BOYER, a noted advocate of the abolition of capital punishment, died at Whitewater, Mich.

A BILL appropriating three and one-half million dollars for pension deficiencies will be reported to the House.

DEMOCRATS of the Thirteenth District renominated Outlaw and endorsed Cleveland and his free-trade message.

NATHANIEL WATTS, the last of the "old defenders," who defended Baltimore from British invasion in 1814, is dying.

SENATOR VOORHEES has apologized to the Senate for his actions during the debate between him and Senator Ingalls.

BLAINE is said to be the choice of delegates to Chicago selected in the four Congressional Districts of Kings county, N. Y.

WM. KENNISTON, an old farmer at North Beekham, Me., was murdered in a house by Llewellyn Quimby, aged twenty.

HENRY MILLER shot and killed Wm. A. Adenhorst, near Beecher City, Ill., because the latter won a lawsuit against the two.

A SCHOOL-BOY at Dayton, O., was struck by lightning, Tuesday, and two children were injured in the panic which followed.

DAMAGE suits will probably be brought by relatives of persons killed in the recent accident at the Columbus Board of Trade building.

The daughter of Amos H. Tyler, of Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., on her deathbed told her father to shoot her betrayer. He did so.

HON. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL delivered an address before the New York Legislature on the life and character of ex-Senator Conkling.

MISS LIDA HAGEMAN, in charge of the postoffice at New Madison, O., committed suicide by shooting herself in the head with a revolver.

WM. HOPKINS, who stoned a stranger to death at a country church because he wore a "bible" shirt, has been respited by the Governor of Georgia.

HENRY J. BARBON shot and instantly killed his son-in-law, J. S. Higgins, at Denver, Col., during a family quarrel about the ownership of a dog.

WHILE Mary Floyd was milking a cow at Urbana, O., a little sack containing \$85 dropped from her pocket. The money was taken by the cow.

FRANK A. BRANNIGAN, of Steubenville, O., has been appointed Disbursing and Appointment Clerk of the Department of Justice, vice James W. Ewing, removed.

WM. SHOWERS, under sentence of death for the murder of his two grandchildren, dug a hole through the solid stone wall of the jail at Lebanon, Pa., and escaped.

It is said that Gen. James W. Ewing, Disbursing Clerk of the Department of Justice at Washington, has been found short in his accounts to the extent of \$8,000 or \$9,000.

A bill appropriating \$150,000 for Government exhibits at the Cincinnati Centennial, has passed the House. An amendment provides that Marietta shall have three days.

HENRY CHRISTIE and Thomas Kelly have been indicted for burglary at Mt. Vernon, O. They are in jail at Wheeling, W. Va., awaiting trial for murder in the first degree.

HON. GEO. E. SNEY has been renominated for Congress by Democrats in the Fifth District. The delegates to St. Louis were instructed to vote for Cleveland's renomination.

J. L. CAIN, proprietor of the People's Theater, at Columbus, O., was fined \$75 and costs, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, for giving a theatrical performance on Sunday.

JACOB MORGAN, an aged farmer living at Hebrun, W. Va., was attacked by fire in his house. He refused to give them his money, and after killing him they robbed the house.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The following is the list of questions propounded at the Teachers' Examination, held in Barnesville, May 12, 1888:

ARITHMETIC.

S. C. MURPHY.

(Read may two.)

1. What is cancellation? Explain the principle.
2. The amount of a note due to-day at 7 per cent. annual interest is \$120; the face of the note is to the accrued interest as 5 to 2; what is the face of the note?
3. I hold a note against A for \$600, dated May 12th, 1885, interest 6 per cent. He holds one against me, dated May 12th, 1889, interest 8 per cent. We exchange notes to-day; what is the face of the latter?
4. What will it cost at 80 cents per rod to fence a lot in the form of an equilateral triangle, the altitude being 18 rods?
5. How many gallons of water in a circular cistern 10 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep?
6. I bought a horse for \$125 and traded him for another, giving 50 per cent. additional money. I then sold him at a loss of 10 per cent. How much did I lose?
7. Find the volume of the top cut from the frustum of a square pyramid 30 feet high, the area of lower base being 400 square feet, of the upper 100 square feet.

GEOGRAPHY.

(Read two.)

1. Name the zones and give width in degrees. Also explain the cause for placing the boundaries as we do.
2. Draw an outline map of Tennessee and describe it as to soil, climate, surface, and products.
3. What and where are Acapulco, Paisley, Messina, Po, and Mozambique?
4. Give the areas of the several grand divisions.
5. Describe the drainage of South America.
6. Trace the 40th parallel north latitude around the globe, and name the cities near which you would pass in following it.
7. Tell what and where St. Helena, San Salvador, Mecca, Valencia, Vesuvius, and Constantinople are. Also give an historic fact connected with each.

PHYSIOLOGY.

(Read two.)

1. Define physiology, hygiene, and assimilation.
2. Name the digestive organs; how impaired?
3. What should be the temperature of a school room? Why is ventilation so important?
4. Describe the circulation of the blood.
5. What are the uses of the bones of the body? Classify them.
6. Locate and give the functions of vena cava, larynx, pancreas, liver, and parotid glands.
7. Describe the ear.

GRAMMAR.

L. B. WATERS.

(Read two.)

1. What is a substantive? A participle? An infinitive? Give an example of each.
2. What is a modifier? Name the classes of modifiers, and give examples.
3. Is the "object" a principal or a subordinate element? Why?
4. Analyze: It is easy for him to do it. He being unable to do the work, we had to employ an assistant.
5. What is a case? Give a rule for the use of each case, and illustrate by means of examples.
6. Explain the terms "finite," "auxiliary," "defective," and "redundant," as applied to verbs, and give examples.
7. The quotation is as follows: we are very prompt said they first we study then we play that is how we keep the rule as we daily go to school. Write the above and punctuate it. Give rules.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

(Read two.)

1. Which should be taught first, spelling or reading? Why?
2. Make a programme of study and recitation for the forenoon.
3. What relation does knowledge sustain to education?
4. Has a study which cultivates the memory alone any educational value? Why?
5. Name five proper incentives to study, and state which you consider the most effective.
6. What are "leading questions"? What kind of questions should be asked?
7. How do you prevent tardiness?

SCHOOL LAW.

(Read two.)

1. What provision does the law make for enforcing attendance?
2. Do school officers receive pay for their services? Under what conditions?
3. What changes have recently been made in the School Law?
4. Of whom does a township board of education consist? When chosen?
5. What is the "contingent fund"? How and by whom levied and distributed?
6. What is a legal contract between a teacher and a school board?
7. What is a joint sub-district? How organized?

WRITING.

H. L. FRY.

(Read may two.)

1. What is the distinction between writing and drawing?
2. Show the "principles" employed in the system of penmanship you teach.
3. Should practice in penmanship be continued during recesses?
4. What is the effect of frequent written recitations on the pupil's penmanship?
5. Present a brief plan for teaching penmanship.
6. What is the correct slope for extended letters?
7. What are the units for measuring the height and width of letters?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

(Read may two.)

1. Give four letters which represent sub-vocal sounds, four aspirates and two cognates.
2. Write a word containing a substitute for long a; substitute for long e; substitute for long o.
3. Define: digraph, trigraph, diphthong.
4. Illustrate the different sounds of e.
5. Separate into syllables and define: audibly, parietal, celestial, amicably, intercede.
6. Write a synonym for each of the following: stultify, chastise, disaster, retain, strict.
7. Define: mute, root, vowel.

READING.

(Read two.)

1. How would you secure variety of matter and exercises in reading classes?
2. What is a monotone? Is monotone in reading or speaking ever proper?
3. What valid objection may be urged against the use of daily papers for supplementary reading?
4. What is your opinion of requiring pupils to read two or three papers of each grade before advancing to the next higher book?
5. By whom and at what time are criticisms made in your reading classes?
6. At what age and to what extent do you require pupils to use dictionaries in preparing lessons?

Do you approve of children's reading and relating humorous stories, conundrums, &c.

HISTORY.

(Read two.)

1. By whom, in what year, and at what place was the first settlement in Ohio made?
2. State briefly the causes which led to the Mexican war. Was the United States right in that war? Give reason for answer.
3. What event is connected with each of the following dates: 1492, 1520, 1607, 1620, 1776?
4. State an important fact of each of the following named Americans: Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Robert Morris, Edwin M. Stanton.
5. Name three American inventors, and tell what each invented; three American poets, and name something each wrote.
6. State important facts in the life of John C. Fremont.
7. What treaty has recently been negotiated with Great Britain?

The passions are at once tempters and chastisers. As tempters they come with garlands of flowers on brows of youth; as chastisers, they appear with wreaths of snakes on the forehead of deformity. They are angels of light in their delirium; they are fiends of torment in their infirmities.

EVERY man, however good he may be, has yet a better man dwelling in him, which is properly himself, but to whom nevertheless he is often unfaithful. He is to this interior and less manly being that we should attach ourselves, not to the changeable, every-day man.

An old man once said, "When I was young I was poor; when I became old I became rich; but in each condition I found disappointment. When the facilities of enjoyment were, I had not the means; when the means came, the facilities were gone."

Poor, Foolish Men.



TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to pull my boots, and yet I had hard work getting my boots to give up the old lacing here, and the new one of having the boots blacked on his feet, and what.

WOLF'S ACME Blacking.

A magnificent Black Polish, which lasts long, and gives a fine shine to all kinds of leather goods. Sold everywhere. Price, 25c. per bottle. Prepared by the Portra Dye and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

DRESS MAKING.

I have opened a DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT on East Main Street, St. Clairsville, O. I have had a number of years' experience in all kinds of dress making, and make dresses of all kinds, and in the latest styles. A liberal share of patronage solicited. My work guaranteed. 4-13-88 Miss BELLE RICHES.

INFANTILE SKIN DISEASES.

Our eldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a violent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it, but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of the back down to his knees, was solid ash-gray, puffy, blotchy, and malodorous. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the Cuticura Remedies. The effect was simply marvellous. In four or five weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white as his face, and his skin as soft and healthy as ever. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition having occurred.

ALYSSA-LAW, and ex-Prov. J. A. Ashland, O. Reference: J. G. West, druggist, Ashland, O.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN.

Are born into the world every day with some eccentrical affection, such as milk crust, scurf, scurf, or dandruff, sure to develop into an agonizing eczema, the itching, burning and disfigurement which make life a prolonged torture unless properly treated. A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, an expulsive skin treatment, and a simple application of Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, with a little Cuticura Ointment, the New Skin Cure, is often sufficient to arrest the progress of the disease, and to bring about a permanent cure. Hence, no mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity and health, and who desires to see them free from all skin diseases, should neglect to make trial of the Cuticura Remedies.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 25c.; Cuticura Soap, 25c.; Cuticura Ointment, 25c. Prepared by the Portra Dye and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

SKIN AND SCALP PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA SOAP.

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, of touch, of the mind, of the nerves, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The system it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and makes up the most solid of constitutions. Ignored, however, but understood, by most physicians, (impatiently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from Catarrh, and a simple application of Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, with a little Cuticura Ointment, the New Skin Cure, is often sufficient to arrest the progress of the disease, and to bring about a permanent cure. Hence, no mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity and health, and who desires to see them free from all skin diseases, should neglect to make trial of the Cuticura Remedies.

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